Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XVI. FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1835. No. 763.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.

UNION HOTEL,
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

MARY A. PALMER & SON,

LATE proprietors of the "Travellers' Inn," respectfully inform their former customers and the public, that they have purchased from Col. Samuel Child, that large and commodious establishment known as the

"UNION HOTEL,"

in the town of HILLSBOROUGH, and that in future it will be conducted by them. Having thus located themselves, permanently, every exertion will be made to promote the comfort and convenience of those who may favor them with their custom. Their charges will be moderate and suited to the times. The line of Stages passing through Hillsborough stop at their house, where seats can be taken. They hope, by rendering themselves deserving by their attention to their business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

MARY A. PALMER,
JAMES M. PALMER.

November 9th. 47—

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

LATIMER & BARKER

HAVE the pleasure of again announcing to the public, that they are receiving from the New York and Philadelphia markets a new supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which renders their assortment inferior to none.

The following comprises a part of their stock, viz.

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, Queensware, Hardware and Cuttlery, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, &c.

In addition to their present stock, they will constantly be receiving new supplies; all of which will, as usual, be sold low *for the needful*. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon them, they solicit a continuance of the same.

October 15. 43—

NEW WATCHES, Jewellery and Fancy Articles.

HUNTINGTON & LYNCH

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have formed a copartnership in the above mentioned business, and have just received an elegant assortment, consisting in part of the following:

Gentlemen's Gold Levers, plain and extra jewelled,
Ladies' ditto,
Gold Duplex, Horizontal & Lepine Watches,
Silver Levers, English and French Watches,
Long linked Gold Watch Chains,
Cubal Neck Chains,
Fine Gold Guard Chains,
Gold Seals and Keys,
Miniature Cases,
A rich assortment of Breast Pins, Finger Rings and Ear Rings,
Small Miniature Paintings on Ivory, and Enamelled Paintings,
Silver Plate,
Silver Everpointed Pencil Cases,
Spectacles, assorted, Silver and Steel,
Butter Knives,
Coral, assorted,
Silver, Steel and Gilt Chains and Keys,
Shell and Tin Music Boxes,
Bead Bags and Purses,
Fine Knives and Razors,
Clocks, Time Pieces, &c. &c.

Being permanently located in Hillsborough, and having a fresh and large supply of Watch Materials, they are prepared to repair Watches of any description, in the best and most durable manner, and will warrant watches repaired in every case 12 months.

Orders punctually attended to.

JOHN HUNTINGTON,
LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 22d. 44—

Wanted to Hire,

FOR the ensuing year, a Black Boy, fifteen or sixteen years of age.

Inquire at this Office.

January 2. 53—

WOOD wanted.

Those subscribers to the Hillsborough Recorder who expect to pay their subscriptions in WOOD, are requested to send it forthwith.

THE PRINTER.

Convention Act.

AN ACT concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

Whereas the General Assembly of North-Carolina have reason to believe that a large portion, if not a majority of the free men of the state, are anxious to amend the Constitution thereof, in certain particulars hereinafter specified; and whereas, while the General Assembly disclaim all right and power in themselves to alter the fundamental law, they consider it their duty to adopt measures for ascertaining the will of their constituents, and to provide the means for carrying that will into effect, when ascertained; therefore

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of each and every county in the state, at the first term that shall be held after the first day of January 1835, shall appoint two inspectors to superintend the polls to be opened at each and every election precinct in said counties, for ascertaining, by ballot, the will of the freemen of North Carolina relative to the meeting of a State Convention. And if any court or courts should fail to make such appointments, or if any inspector so appointed shall fail to act, it shall be the duty of the sheriff, or the person acting as his deputy on such occasion, with the advice of one justice of the peace, or if none be present, with the advice of three freeholders, to appoint an inspector or inspectors in the place of him or them who fail to act, which inspectors, when duly sworn by some justice of the peace or freeholder to perform the duties of the place with fidelity, shall have the same authority as if appointed by the court.

II. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs of the respective counties in this state, to open polls at the several election precincts in said counties on Wednesday and Thursday, the 1st and 2d of April next; when and where all persons qualified by the constitution to vote for members of the House of Commons may vote for or against a State Convention; those who wish a convention voting with a printed or written ticket, "Convention," and those who do not want a convention voting in the same way, "No Convention," or "Against Convention."

III. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs to make duplicate statements of their polls in their respective counties, sworn to before the clerk of the County Court, one copy of which shall be deposited in said clerk's office, and the other copy transmitted to the Governor of the state at Raleigh, immediately after the election.

IV. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Governor, as soon as he shall have received the returns of the sheriffs, in the presence of the Secretary of State, Public Treasurer, and Comptroller, to compare the number of votes for and against a Convention: and if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are in favor of it, he shall forthwith publish a proclamation of the fact in such of the newspapers as he may think proper; and shall issue a writ of election to every sheriff of the state, requiring him to open polls for the election of delegates in the Convention, at the same places and under the same rules as prescribed for holding other state elections, and at such time as the Governor may designate.

V. *Be it further enacted*, That the same persons who were appointed to hold the polls in taking the vote on convention, shall hold them for the election of delegates; provided, that if any of such inspectors shall fail to attend or act, the sheriffs and their deputies shall supply their places in the manner hereinbefore pointed out.

VI. *Be it further enacted*, That the several County Courts shall allow the sheriffs the same compensation for holding said elections that they usually allow for holding other state elections. And if any sheriff or other officer appointed to hold said elections shall fail to comply with the requisitions of this act, he shall be liable to a fine of one thousand dollars, recoverable before any competent jurisdiction, to the use of the county whose officer he is. And it shall be the duty of the county solicitors to prosecute such suits.

VII. *Be it further enacted*, That all persons qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons, under the present constitution, shall be entitled to vote for members to said Convention. And all free white men of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been resident in the state one year previous to, and shall continue to be so resident at the time of election, shall be eligible to a seat in said Convention: Provided he possess the freehold required of a member of the House of Commons under the present constitution.

VIII. *Be it further enacted*, That each county in this state shall be entitled to elect two delegates to said convention, and no more.

IX. *Be it further enacted*, That if any vacancy shall occur in any county delegation, by death or otherwise, the Governor shall forthwith issue a writ to supply the vacancy; and the delegates shall convene in or near the city of Raleigh, on the first Thursday in June next; and provided that a quorum does not attend on the day, the delegates may adjourn from day to day until a quorum is present; and a majority of delegates elected shall constitute a quorum to do business.

X. *Be it further enacted*, That no delegate elect shall be permitted to take his seat in Convention until he shall have taken and subscribed the following oath or affirmation: I, A. B., do solemnly swear, (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I will not, either directly or indirectly, evade or disregard the duties enjoined, or the limits fixed to this convention, by the people of North Carolina, as set forth in the act of the General Assembly passed in 1834, entitled, "An act concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina," which act was ratified by the people: so help me God.

XI. *Be it further enacted*, That the Public Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorized to pay, upon the warrant of the Governor, such sums of money as may be necessary for the contingent charges of the convention; and also to pay each member of the convention one dollar and fifty cents per day during his attendance thereon, and five cents for every mile he may travel to and from the convention.

XII. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Governor, immediately after the ratification of this act, to transmit a copy to each county court clerk in the state, and cause it to be published until the meeting of the Convention, in the newspapers of the state.

XIII. *Be it further enacted*, That the following propositions shall be submitted to the people for their assent or dissent to the same; the former of which shall be understood as expressed by the votes "for convention," and the latter by the vote "no convention," at the time and in the mode herein before provided, to wit: That the said Convention, when a quorum of the delegates who shall be elected are assembled, shall frame and devise amendments to the constitution of this state, so as to reduce the number of members in the Senate to not less than thirty-four nor more than fifty, to be elected by districts; which districts shall be laid off at convenient and prescribed periods, by counties, in proportion to the public taxes paid into the treasury of the state by the citizens thereof: *Provided*, that no county shall be divided in the formation of a senatorial district; and when there are one or more counties having an excess of taxation above the ratio required to form a senatorial district, adjoining a county or counties deficient in such ratio, the excess or excesses aforesaid shall be added to the taxation of the county or counties deficient, and if, with such addition, the county or counties receiving it shall have the requisite ratio, such county and counties each shall constitute a senatorial district. 2d. That the said convention shall form and devise a further amendment to the said constitution, whereby to reduce the number of members in the House of Commons to not less than ninety nor more than one hundred and twenty, exclusive of borough members, which the convention shall have the discretion to exclude in whole or in part; and the residue to be elected by counties or districts, or both, according to their federal population, viz. according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and including Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons; and the enumeration to be made at convenient and prescribed periods; but each county shall have at least one member in the House of Commons, although it may not contain the requisite ratio of population. 3d. That the said Convention shall also frame and devise amendments to said constitution, whereby it shall be made necessary for persons voting for a Senator, and persons eligible to the Senate, to possess the same residence and freehold qualifications respectively, in the senatorial district, as is now required in the county; *Provided*, that they shall not in any manner disqualify any of the free white men of this state from voting for members in the House of Commons, who are qualified to vote under the existing constitution of the state. 4th. That said convention may also consider of, and in their discretion propose the following other amendments to the said constitution, or any of them, to viz. So as, 1st. To abrogate or restrict the right of free negroes or mulattoes to vote for members of the Senate or House of Commons. 2d. To disqualify members of the assembly and officers of the state, or those who hold places of trust under the authority of the state, from being or continuing such while they hold any other office or appointment under the government of the state or of the U. States, or any other government whatsoever. 3d. To provide that capitation tax on slaves and free white polls shall be equal throughout the state. 4th. To provide for some mode of appointing and removing from office militia officers and justices of the peace, different from that which is now practised. 5th. To compel the members of the General Assembly to vote *viva voce* in the election of officers whose appointment is conferred on that body. 6th. To amend the thirty second article of the constitution of the state. 7th. To provide for supplying vacancies in the General Assembly of this state, when such vacancies occur by resignation or death, or otherwise, before the meeting of the General Assembly. 8th. To provide for biennial meetings instead of annual meetings of the General Assembly; and if they shall determine on biennial sessions, then they may alter the constitution in such parts of it as require the annual election of members of assembly and officers of state, and the triennial election of secretary of state, and provide for their election every two years. 9th. To provide for the election of Governor of the state by the qualified voters for the members of the House of Commons; and to prescribe the term for which the Governor shall be elected, and the number of terms during which he shall be eligible. And the said convention shall adopt ordinances for carrying into effect the amendments which shall be made; and shall submit said amendments to the determination of all the qualified voters of the state; but they shall not alter any other article in the constitution or bill of rights, nor propose any amendments to the same, except those which are herein before enumerated.

XIV. *Be it further enacted*, That if a majority of voters at the election first directed to be held by this act shall be found "for convention," it shall be considered and understood that the people, by their vote as aforesaid, have conferred on the delegates to said convention the power and authority to make alterations and amendments in the existing constitution of the state, in the particulars herein enumerated, or any of them, but in no others.

XV. *Be it further enacted*, That the said convention, after having adopted amendments to the constitution in any or all of said particulars, shall prescribe some mode for the ratification of the same, by the people or their representatives; and shall prescribe all necessary ordinances and regulations for the purpose of giving full operation and effect to the constitution as altered and amended.

XVI. *Be it further enacted*, That the convention shall provide in what manner amendments shall in future be made to the constitution of the state.

Read three times, and ratified in General Assembly, 6th January, 1835.

AN ACT supplemental to an Act, passed at the present session, entitled An Act concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the following propositions shall be submitted to the people for their assent or dissent, in the same manner and under the same forms, regulations and restrictions, as were prescribed and adopted in an act, passed at the present session, entitled "An act concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina:" That the said convention may, in their discretion, devise and propose the following amendments to the said constitution, or any of them, so as, 1st. To provide that the Attorney General shall be elected for a term of years. 2d. To provide a tribunal whereby the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, and other officers of the state, may be impeached and tried for corruption and mal-practices in office. 3d. To provide that upon conviction of any Justice of the Peace of any infamous crime or of corruption and mal-practice in office, his commission shall be vacated, and said Justice rendered forever disqualified from holding such appointment. 4th. To provide for the removal of any of the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, in consequence of mental or physical inability, upon a concurrent resolution of two thirds of both branches of the legislature. 5th. To provide that the salaries of the Judges shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. 6th. To provide against unnecessary private legislation. 7th. To provide that no Judge of the Supreme or Superior Courts shall, whilst retaining his judicial office, be eligible to any other, except to the Supreme Court bench.

II. *Be it further enacted*, That should the people decide in favor of a call of a convention, as is provided for in the before referred to act, the said convention is hereby authorized and empowered to consider of, and in their discretion propose, the above additional amendments to the said constitution, or any of them.

Read three times, and ratified in General Assembly, 9th January, 1835.

Earthenware, Glass, and CHINA.

T. J. BARROW & Co.
No. 88,
WATER STREET, NEW YORK,

ARE now receiving an uncommonly great variety of GOODS, in the above line, selected with great care by the senior partner of the firm, who is now in England, expressly for the purpose of procuring the

Newest and most Fashionable Styles.

As their purchases have been made at the lowest rates for CASH, they confidently invite the attention of their Customers and Merchants generally, to their very large and handsome Stock, assuring them of a determination on their part to offer the best advantages in point of price and liberality of terms.

Every attention will be given to packing and forwarding their Goods, and all orders executed with fidelity and promptness.

February 6. 59—

Plantation For Sale.

THE PLANTATION belonging to the Rev. John Witherspoon, and on which he lately resided, about one mile and a quarter from town, is offered for sale. The Plantation contains about six hundred acres, is very pleasantly situated, has on it a very good Dwelling House, and all necessary Out Houses, and some very good meadow. Persons desirous of purchasing can view the premises. For terms apply to

EDMUND STRUDWICK.

November 4. 46—

New Blacksmith Shop.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has opened a Blacksmith's Shop in the town of Hillsborough, between the Female Academy and the Maine street, where he intends carrying on the

Blacksmith Business,

in all its branches, and asks a share of their patronage. His prices are low, and his terms accommodating.

☞ He will give 4 cents in cash, or 4½ in work, for 1000 bushels of Coal.

JOHN RIDER.

January 15. 55—

THE HIGH BRED

ENGLISH HORSE

CONTRACT,

IS now at his stand, the breeders of fine horses are requested to call and see him; season commences 1st of February, ends 15th June. For particulars see handbills.

ALLEN J. DAVIE.

January 15 55—

UNIVERSITY HOTEL,
CHAPEL HILL.

THE subscriber informs the public, that he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT at Chapel Hill, the seite of the University of N. C. He has taken the buildings and lots immediately opposite Mr. Watts' Hotel, and has erected large and commodious stables, which will be attended by a faithful ostler, and plentifully supplied with provender.

He hopes that the *travelling* public will give him a call, and assures them that every exertion will be made by him to please, as well as to *accommodate*.

I. C. PATRIDGE.

December 30. 53—6w

Attention!

To the Commissioned Officers and Musicians belonging to the Hawfield, or second Orange Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and commanded to attend at David Mebane's, esq. on Saturday the 2d day of May next, for the purpose of drill, and the election of field officers.

GEORGE JORDAN, *Lieut. Col*

February 27. 61—

Executor's Notice.

AT the last term of Orange County Court, the subscriber was qualified as executor of WM. RHODES, dec'd. He hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment without delay; and for all persons having claims against said estate, to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

ZACHARIAH TRICE, *Ex'r.*

February 11. 59—3wp

RURAL ECONOMY.

"May your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

ON PLOUGHING.

As the season is near for using that invaluable insrument, the plough, perhaps it may be well to call the attention of our readers to the subject. There seems to exist quite a diversity of opinion in regard to the proper depth that land should be ploughed. Many, and in our opinion too many, advocate shallow ploughing. 'What's the use,' say they, 'of ploughing up the sand and burying up the manure and the soil out of the reach of the plant?' 'Let us reason together.' What's the use of ploughing at all? Is it not that we may pulverize the soil and bring it to such a state that the little roots and fibres of the plant may shoot out and gather up whatever they can find to nourish it? Is it not to incorporate the manure with the soil and make it of a uniform consistency as it regards quality, &c.

Now the deeper you make the soil the deeper will the roots plunge, and the deeper and more extensively the roots plunge, the more nourishment will they be likely to find, and the less liable will they be to injuries from drought. Plough deep; don't fear burying the manure so deep that the roots will not find it—they will go as deep as you can by any plough ever yet made. It is possible you may not realize so good a crop the first year by burying the manure deeply, but you will not lose it, and the next year you will have deeper soil—and in a short time, your land will of course, be worth double depth of soil. What makes the intervals and bottom lands so much better than most uplands? Is it not depth of soil? Aye, but nature made that. Take nature's advice and make yours so. If nature has made a plough of the elements and buried her vegetable matter deep, and made a soil ten fold more valuable for it, follow her example.—She did not do it all at once, neither need you if you are not able. If you think you have not manure sufficient to make such a soil the first year, or must have the benefit of it immediately, act accordingly, but begin immediately. If you can plough but four inches this year, plough six the next, and increase annually till you get the soil deeper than you can get the pomt of your plough. We may appear somewhat dogmatized in our advice, but that is of small consequence provided we can dogmatize some into practice, who are now utterly opposed to it. What runs a farm out, as it is called? Is it not shoal ploughing, a scratch over the soil, as if you were afraid of getting out of the reach of the sun and air? We may verily believe this is the principal cause. The remedy must be the reverse course of management.

The Code of Honor.—There is one feature in the Mexican laws which we should be glad to see adopted in all parts of the world. It is that if a person kills another in a duel, he becomes responsible for all the debts of the deceased. It can hardly be conceived a sane man would challenge another merely because he was involved as wished, at the expense of life to discharge his debts. On the other hand it would form a good reason to decline acceptance of a challenge that it might involve other hazards than the loss of blood. There is much justice also in the provision—for the surviving duellist having taken the life of his antagonist, has of course deprived him of the gratification of paying his honest debts.

Com. Adver.

Heavy Damages.—In one of the parish courts of New Orleans, a verdict of five thousand dollars was obtained by A. K. Smith, an appraiser in the custom house, against Peter K. Wagner, for having written a libelous letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, impeaching his official and private character.

Emigration to Texas is becoming epidemic in Alabama. Hundreds of families have gone and are about to go. Some of the richest planters of the State are moving to Texas.

More than 500 persons, chiefly agriculturists in the vicinity of Montbeliard, France, emigrated to North America during the year 1834.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

Congress---Relations with France.

On Thursday last the President transmitted to both houses of Congress the following message, accompanied by various documents, in relation to our affairs with France:

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

I transmit to Congress a report from the Secretary of State, with copies of all the letters received from Mr. Livingston since the message to the House of Representatives of the 6th inst. of the instructions given to that minister, and of all the late correspondence with the French government in Paris, or in Washington, except a note of M. Serrurier, which, for the reasons stated in the report, is not now communicated.

It will be seen that I have deemed it my duty to instruct Mr. Livingston to quit France, with his legation, and return to the United States, if an appropriation for the fulfilment of the convention shall be refused by the Chambers.

The subject being now, in all its present aspects, before Congress, whose right it is to decide what measures are to be pursued in that event, I deem it unnecessary to make further recommendation, being confident, that, on their part, every thing will be done to maintain the rights and honor of the country, which the occasion requires.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, Feb. 25.

To the President of the U. States.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, February 25, 1835.

The Secretary of State has the honor to submit to the President copies of all the letters received from Mr. Livingston since the message to the House of Representatives of the 6th inst. of the instructions given to that minister, and of all the late correspondence with the French government in Paris, or in Washington, except the last note of M. Serrurier, which it has been considered necessary to submit to the government of France before it is made public or answered; that it may be ascertained whether some exceptionable expressions are to be taken as the result of a settled purpose in that government, or as the mere ebullition of the minister's indiscretion.

JOHN FORSYTH.

The documents consist of a correspondence between Mr. Livingston and Mr. Forsyth; Mr. Livingston and Count De Rigny; and Mr. Forsyth and M. Serurier. We do not discover any information in relation to our affairs differing essentially from the intelligence heretofore communicated to our readers. Mr. Livingston communicates the reasons which induced him to decline demanding his passports, and expresses his intention of remaining in Paris until the receipt of instructions from his government. In speaking of the bill of indemnity Mr. L. says:

"By the enclosed semi-official paper, you will see that a law has been presented for effecting the payment of 25,000,000 francs capital to the United States, for which the budgets of six years next succeeding this are effected, and with a condition annexed that our government shall have done nothing to affect the interests of France. It would seem from this that they mean to pay nothing but the capital, and that only in six years from this time; but, as the law refers to the treaty, for the execution of which it provides, I presume the intention of the ministry cannot be to make any change in it, and that the phraseology is in conformity with their usual forms. At any rate, I shall, notwithstanding the situation in which I am placed in relation to this government, endeavor to obtain some explanation on this point."

To show the grounds upon which the French government attempts to justify the course it has pursued in relation to the fulfilment of the treaty, we make the following extract of a letter from Count De Rigny to Mr. Livingston.

"The reproaches which President Jackson considers himself authorized to address to France, may be summed up in a few words. The king's government promised to present the treaty of July 4th again to the Chambers, as soon as they could be assembled. They were assembled on the 31st July, and the treaty has not yet been presented to them. Such is exactly the whole substance of the President's argumentation, and nothing can be easier than to refute it.

"I may first observe, that the assembling of the Chambers on the 31st July, in obedience to a legal prescription, that they should be called together within a stated period after a dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies, was nothing more than a piece of formality; and if President Jackson had attended to the internal mechanism of our administrative system, he would be convinced that the session of 1835 could not have really commenced at that season of 1834. Every one knew beforehand that, after a fortnight spent in the forms of installation, it would be adjourned.

"The President of the United States considers that the bill relative to the American claims should have been presented to the Chamber within that fortnight. I cannot understand the propriety of this reproach. The bill was explicitly announced in the speech from the throne, on the very day in which the Chambers met. This was all that was required to make known the opinion and design of the government, and to prevent that species of moral proscription to which absolute silence would have given authority. With regard to the mere act of presentation, so long before discussion could possibly take place, this proceeding would have been so unusual and extraordinary, that it might have increased the unfavorable prepossessions of the public, already too numerous, without producing any real advantage in return. Above all, the result which the President had in view, of being able to announce the new vote of the Chamber of Deputies in his message would not have been attained.

"President Jackson expresses his regret that your solicitations (instances) had not determined the King's government to call the Chambers together at an earlier day. How soon soever they may have been called, the simplest calculation will serve to show that the discussion in our Chambers could not have been known in the United States at the opening of Congress, and the President's regret is therefore unfounded. Moreover the same obstacles and the same administrative reasons which rendered a real session impossible during the months of July or August, were almost equally opposed to its taking place before the last weeks of the year. The head of a government like that of the United States should be able to comprehend more clearly than any one else, those moral impossibilities which arise from a fixed character of the principles of a constitutional *regime*, and to see that in such a system the administration is subject to constant and regular forms, from which no special interest, however important, can authorize a deviation.

"It is, then, evident, that, far from meriting the reproach of failing to comply with its engagements, far from having deferred, either voluntarily or from negligence, the accomplishment of its promises, the King's government, ever occupied in the design of fulfilling them, was only arrested for a moment by insurmountable obstacles. This appears from the explanations now given; and I must add, that the greater part of them have already been presented by M. Serurier to the government of the United States, which by its silence seemed to acknowledge their full value.

"It is worthy of remark that, on the 1st of December, the day on which President Jackson signed the message to Congress, and remarked with severity that nearly a month was to elapse before the assembling of the chambers, they were in reality assembled, in virtue of a royal ordinance, calling them together at a period earlier than that proposed. Their assemblage was not indeed immediately followed by the presentment of the bill relative to the American claims; but you sir, know better than any other person, the causes of this new delay. You yourself requested us not to endanger the success of this important affair by mingling its discussion with debates of a different nature, as their mere coincidence might have the effect of bringing other influences into play, than those by which it should naturally be governed."

Mr. Forsyth in his instructions to Mr. Livingston under date of February 17, says:

"In the present position of our relations with France, the President directs that, if the appropriation to execute the treaty shall be, or shall have been, rejected by the French legislature, you forthwith quit the territory of France, with all the legation, and return to the United States by the ship of war which shall be in readiness at Havre to bring you back to your own country. If the appropriation be made, you may retire to England or Holland, leaving Mr. Barton in charge of affairs. Notifying the department of the place selected as your temporary residence, and await further instructions."

The correspondence concludes with the following letters between Mr. Forsyth and M. Serurier.

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Serurier.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, February 23, 1835.

Official information having been received by the President of the recall of M. Serurier by his government, and the papers of the morning having announced the arrival of a French sloop of war at New York, for the supposed object of carrying him from the United States, the undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, tenders to Mr. Serurier all possible facilities in the power of this government to afford, to enable him to comply speedily with the orders he may have received or may receive.

The undersigned avails himself of the occasion to renew to Mr. Serurier the assurances of his very great consideration.

JOHN FORSYTH.

Mr. Serurier to Mr. Forsyth.

TRANSLATION.

Washington, Feb. 23, 1835.

Sir: I have just received orders from my government, which make it necessary for me to demand of you an immediate audience. I, therefore, request you to name the hour at which it will suit you to receive me at the Department of State.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration, sir, your obedient humble servant. SERURIER.

To the Hon. John Forsyth,
Secretary of State of the U. States.

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Serurier.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, February 23, 1835.

The undersigned, secretary of state of the United States, informs Mr. Serurier, in reply to his note of this instant, demanding the indication of an hour for an immediate audience, that he is ready to receive in writing any communication the government of France desires to have made to the government of the United States.

The undersigned has the honor to offer Mr. Serurier the assurances of his very great consideration.

JOHN FORSYTH.

Mr. Serurier to Mr. Forsyth.

TRANSLATION.

Washington Feb 23 1835.

Sir: My object in asking you this morning to name the hour at which it would suit you to receive me, was in order that I might, in consequence of my recall as minister of his Majesty near the United States, present and accredit Mr. Pageot, the first secretary of this legation, as Charge d'Affaires of the King; this presentation, which according to usage I calculated on making in person. I have the honor, in compliance with the desire expressed to me by you, to make in the form which you appear to prefer.

I thank you, sir, for the facilities which you have been kind enough to afford me, in the note preceding that now answered, also of this morning's date, and which crossed the letter in which I demanded an interview.

I have the honor to renew to you, sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

SERURIER.

To the Hon. John Forsyth,
Secretary of State.

The message and documents were ordered to be printed.

FROM FRANCE.

The packet ship Francis Depau, has arrived at New York from Havre, whence she sailed on the 1st of February.

On the 30th of January the remaining documents respecting the American Indemnity were presented to the Chamber of Deputies; among which were the two following notes. The second note is presumed to be the draft of the letter from M. Serurier to the Secretary of State. which was withheld by the President from the American Congress, and which was to be made the subject of a special representation to the French ministry.

LETTER TO M. SERURIER.

Paris, January 14, 1835

Sir: I have received the despatches you have done me the honor to address to me up to December 2d, inclusive. The message of President Jackson has produced in France the effect you anticipated. The King's government cannot, evidently, dispense with repelling, by a marked manifestation, a measure so offensive. His Majesty has decided that you should leave the United States, after having delivered to Mr. Forsyth the subjoined note, accredited M. Pageot as Charge d'Affaires. I announced this resolution to Mr. Livingston yesterday evening. Passports will be ready for him in case he should conceive that he ought to take his departure. Such, sir, are the measures which his majesty has thought necessary to maintain the dignity of France; but he has not thought that this high interest renders it necessary for us to go back from a determination which is dictated by good faith and justice. The bill relating to the American claims will be presented to morrow to the Chamber of Deputies, but will contain an additional clause, authorizing the employment of all or part of the 25 millions for indemnifying the subjects of France for all such losses as they may sustain in consequence of any measures to be adopted by the United States.

Draft of the note sent to M. Serurier.

The undersigned, etc., has received orders to deliver the following note to the Secretary of State of the government of the United States:

It would be superfluous to say that the message, addressed on December 1, to the Congress of the United States by General Jackson, has been received at Paris with the most painful surprize. The King's government is far from supposing that the measures which this message recommends to the attention of the Congress, will be adopted by that assembly. But even considering the document in question as a simple manifestation of the opinion which the President wishes to express as to the march pursued by the French government in this affair, it is impossible not to consider its publication as an act of the most serious nature.

The complaints made by the President against the pretended non-fulfilment of the engagements entered into by the King's government in consequence of the vote of April 1, 1834, are not only strange from the inexactitude upon which they are founded, but also because, from the explanations given to Mr. Livingston at Paris, and those which the undersigned gave direct to the Cabinet at Washington, appeared not to have left any possibility of a misunderstanding upon points so delicate. It resulted in effect, from these explanations, that if the session of the Chambers, which was opened on July 31 last, in order to comply with an express prescription of the Charter, was prorogued at the end of fifteen days, before the bill relative to the American claims announced in the speech from the throne, could be brought into discussion; this prorogation arose only from the absolute impossibility of commencing at a period so premature the legislative labors belonging to the year 1835.

It equally resulted that the motives which prevented the formal presentation of the bill in question during this first period of fifteen days had been drawn principally from the desire of better ensuring the success of this important affair, by choosing the most opportune moment for offering it to the consideration of the newly elected deputies, who possibly might have been prejudiced against it by the unusual eagerness shown in submitting it to them so long before the period when they would have to take it into discussion. The undersigned adds that moreover, it is difficult to comprehend the advantages which would have arisen from such a measure, since it would not have produced the results which President Jackson declared he had in view; that of announcing to Congress the final conclusion of these long negotiations.

The President supposes, it is true, that the Chambers might have been reassembled before the last month of the year 1834, but even had the session been reopened some few weeks earlier, which from several causes is impossible, the most simple calculation will prove that under no circumstances could the decision of the Chambers have been obtained, and a *fortiori* known at Washington on December 1.

The King's government could not but belive that considerations so evident must have brought conviction to the cabinet of the U. States, and the more so as no communication by that cabinet to the undersigned, or transmitted at Paris thro' Mr. Livingston, had afforded the least expectation of the irritation and misunderstanding which the message of Dec. 1st has revealed in a manner so deplorable, and when even Mr. Livingston, coinciding with that judicious spirit which characterises him in that system of temporising and prudent forbearance adopted with a view to the common interests by the cabinet of the Tuileries, had required, at the moment of the meeting of the Chambers, that the presentation of the bill should be still deferred, in order that its discussion should not be mixed up with debates of another nature, the coincidence with which might alone compromise the bill.

This last obstacle had just been removed, and the bill was on the point of being presented to the Chamber of Deputies, when the arrival of the message, creating an astonishment at least equal to the just irritation it failed not to excite, forced the government to deliberate upon the part it ought to act. Strong in its good faith and dignity, it did not think that the inexplicable act of President Jackson ought to make it absolutely renounce a resolution founded upon principle and sentiments of good faith and good will towards a friendly nation. Although it cannot conceal from itself the extent to which the provocation from Washington has increased those difficulties which were already great, it decided to apply to the Chambers to place at its disposal the twenty-five millions stipulated by the treaty of July 4. In the meantime, his majesty has resolved not to expose his minister to hear such language as that which was uttered on December 1. The undersigned has received orders to return to France, and the transmission of these orders has been communciated to Mr. Livingston."

Expunging Resolutions.

In Senate of the United States, March 3, 1835.

Mr. Mangum asked leave to send to the Clerk's table certain resolutions adopted by the Legislature of North Carolina—and asked that the Senate would indulge him in having them read. He said it was not his purpose to detain the Senate by comment upon them. This was not the arena upon which to discuss and adjust any difficulties that had arisen between his constituents and himself. He would not detain the Senate longer than to express the hope that the *expunging resolutions* would be taken up in the course of the day, and that he would be allowed to record his vote upon them.

In reference to the instructions, he would avail himself of the occasion barely to say, that he should not conform to them. He should vote against expunging the resolution. The Legislature had no right to require him to become the instrument of his own personal degradation. He repelled the exercise of so vindictive a power; and, when applied to himself, he repelled it with scorn and indignation.

The members of the legislature were servants and representatives of the people; he Mr. M. was likewise one. That they were disposed to guard with jealousy the honor of the state, it was not his province to discuss or to question. He likewise felt it his duty to guard the honor of the state, and not less to guard his own personal honor; both, in his conception, imperiously required him to disregard the resolutions; and, that point being settled in his mind, he trusted no one who knew him could entertain a doubt as to his course on this subject.

Mr. Clayton moved to take up the resolution of Mr. Benton to expunge from the journals of the Senate the resolutions of the 28th of March last; and it was taken up.

Mr. White then moved to amend the resolution by striking out the word "expunged," and substituting "repealed, rescinded, and declared null and void," and called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

On this motion some debate took place, after which, Mr. King of Alabama, moved to *strike out* the words from the original resolution, "ordered to be expunged from the journals of the Senate," on which after further debate, the question was taken by yeas and nays; Yeas 39, nays 7.

Mr. Webster then rose and said, the vote, the great vote, which the Senate has now given, has accomplished all that I have ever desired respecting the expunging resolution

The resolution of the Senate of the 28th of March, which it has been proposed to expunge from the journals, asserted the proposition that the conduct of the President, in relation to the public revenue, had been unconstitutional. Now, this proposition might be true, or not; it was a matter on which gentlemen voted on both sides. It implies doubtless, a power in the Senate to express an opinion on the conduct of the President, and there may always be some who deny or doubt that power. It would have been perfectly in order, at any subsequent time last session, or at any time this, to have brought forward resolutions declaring that the Senate has no such power. We must have met the resolutions, debated on them, and voted on them. If they had passed, they would of course have stood in contradiction to the preceding resolutions; and all that could have been said, is that the Senate had passed inconsistent resolutions. Propositions, it is possible, may be made hereafter, in contradiction to the principles of the resolution of March. These things must be expected, and must be met when they arrive. But that which made this resolution, which we have now amended, particularly offensive, was this; it proposed to expunge our Journal. It called on us to violate, to obliterate, to erase our own records. It was calculated to fix a particular stigma, a peculiar mark of reproach or disgrace on the resolution of March last. It was designed to distinguish it, and reprobate it, in some special manner. Now, sir, all this, most happily, is completely defeated by the almost unanimous vote of the Senate which has just now been taken. The Senate has declared, in the most emphatic manner, that its journal shall not be tampered with. I rejoice most heartily in this decisive result. It is now settled by authority not likely to be shaken, that our records are sacred.

Men may change, opinions may change, power may change—but, thanks to the firmness of the Senate, the records of this body do not change. No instructions from without, no dictates from principalities or powers, nothing—nothing—can be allowed to induce the Senate to falsify its own records, to disgrace its own proceedings, or violate the rights of its own members. For one, sir, I feel that we have fully and completely accomplished all that could be desired in relation to this matter. The attempt to induce the Senate to expunge its journals has failed, signally, and effectually, failed. The record remains neither blurred, blotted nor disgraced.

Now, sir, as to the principles involved in that resolution, I am willing to discuss them at any suitable time hereafter. At present there is no leisure for such discussion; and the Senate having now, by so large and decisive a vote, expunged whatever was offensive in the expunging resolution, and there being no time for further discussion, I shall conclude by a motion, which I forewarn friends and foes that I shall not withdaw, which is, that the resolution be laid on the table.

Upon this motion, without farther debate, the yeas and nays were taken, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bell, Bibb, Black, Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Goldsborough, Kent, Knight, Mangum, Naudain, Poindexter, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith, Southard, Swift, Tipton, Tomlinson, Tyler, Waggaman, Webster—27.

Nays—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Grundy, Hill, Kane, King of Alabama, King of Georgia, Leigh, Linn, M'Kean, Moore, Morris, Robinson, Ruggles, Sheply, Tallmadge, White, Wright—20.

So the resolution was put to sleep.

Judge White, and the Presidency.

From the Knoxville (Ten.) Register.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1835

Dear Sir: We enclose to you, for publication, a correspondence between us and our colleague, Judge White.

The reasons which induced us to address him are disclosed in our letter.

We now think it correct that what we have done upon the subject of the next Presidency should be known to our constituents. Our preference has not been concealed either at home or here. We have believed, and still do, that the people we represent think with us upon this subject, and that we would have been faithless to them and to ourselves, if we had not, in frankness, so stated to all those with whom we have conversed.

While the friends of others were openly and unceasingly pressing their claims, and using every endeavor to put down all opposition, under a pretence that the

republican party must not be divided, we believed that we would be considered as acting with duplicity if we professed a preference for our colleague, and at the same time alleged "that he ought not to be named, as he had no chance for success, and that using his name would only distract and divide the party."

We have for some time believed, and still do, that he is the choice of a majority of the republican party, if the great body of the people are permitted, for themselves, to express their opinion.

Any agency we have had in this matter, has been for the purpose of allowing those who have the right to choose to make their choice freely, untrammelled by any contrivance of those who wish to be hereafter provided for.

With sincere esteem, we are your obedient servants,

WILLIAM M. INGE,	D. W. DICKINSON,
JOHN BELL,	BALIE PEYTON,
JAMES STANDIFER,	DAVID CROCKETT,
LUKE LEA,	WM. C. DUNLAP,
JOHN B. FORESTER,	SAMUEL BUNCH,
	JOHN BLAIR.

F. S. Haskill, esq. Ed. Reg.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20th, 1834.

Dear Sir: You cannot be unapprised that, for some time past, your name has been frequently mentioned as a suitable person to succeed the present Chief Magistrate of the United States.

Being your colleagues in Congress since the commencement of the present session, we have been repeatedly asked what were the sentiments of our state upon that subject, and more frequently, what were your own wishes, and what would likely be your course, should public opinion seem to require the use of your name as a candidate; and fears are often expressed that you would not give your consent.

Upon this latter point we are at some loss what answer to give.

It is our wish not to deceive ourselves, or to be the means of deceiving others, we will, therefore, esteem it a favor if you will put us in possession of your wishes and determination.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servants,

WILLIAM M. INGE,	D. W. DICKINSON,
JOHN BELL,	BALIE PEYTON,
JAMES STANDIFER,	DAVID CROCKETT,
LUKE LEA,	WM. C. DUNLAP,
JOHN B. FORESTER,	SAMUEL BUNCH,
	JOHN BLAIR.

The Hon. Hugh L. White.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30th, 1834.

Gentlemen: Your note, dated on yesterday, was handed me a few minutes since.

I am aware that for some time past, my name has been occasionally mentioned, in my own state, and elsewhere, for the office you mention. I had never supposed it would be so far acceptable to the public as to render an application to me necessary to ascertain my wishes or determination.

Not having taken any pains to ascertain public opinion upon that subject, I am perhaps less acquainted with the sentiments of even our own state than any of my colleagues. As to my own wishes and determinations, I can have no difficulty in giving you an answer.

I am not conscious that at any moment of my life I have ever knowingly uttered a sentence, or done an act, for the purpose of inducing any person to think of me for that distinguished station. When the duties and responsibilities of the office are considered, in my opinion, it is an object more to be avoided than desired. I shall certainly never seek it while I have so little confidence in my own capacity to discharge the duties of it, as I now have. Those for whose benefit it was created, have a right to fill it with any citizen they may prefer, provided he is eligible by the constitution; and the person who would refuse to accept such an office, if offered by the people of the United States, ought to have a much stronger hold upon public opinion than I can ever hope to possess.

My most anxious wish is, that in any use you may think proper to make of my name, you may loose sight of every consideration except the public interest. I have not had any agency in causing it to be used, and do not feel that I would be justified in directing the use of it to be discontinued. I can, however, with truth say, that if those political friends who have used it thus far, shall have reason to believe a further use of it will be an injury, instead of a benefit, to the country, and may choose to withdraw it, they have my hearty concurrence.

I am, most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

HUGH L. WHITE.

The Honorable William M. Inge, Balie Peyton, James Standifer, John Blair, W. C. Dunlap, Samuel Bunch, John Bell, David Crockett, John B. Forester, Luke Lea, and David W. Dickinson, esquires.

The Nashville (Tennessee) Banner, of the 18th ultimo, copies a long letter from the "Spy in Washington," of January 30, in which it is stated that the friends of Judge White have brought him into the field without any solicitation or movement on his part, and the questions are asked, will they abandon him? will they cower beneath the discipline of the New York school? In reply to these questions, the Nashville Banner holds the following unequivocal and decisive language:—"In this quarter, the friends of Judge White pursue no timid or hesitating policy—there will be no withdrawal—no sacrifice by timid friends. He has been brought before the people without any movement of his own. He has consented in good faith to put himself into the hands of his friends—they will not abandon him—there will be no retreat—no dishonor—no cowering beneath the discipline of the New York school—they intend to share with him the consequences of the attitude they have placed him in—and they confidently believe that those consequences will be HONORABLE SUCCESS. At any rate, the colors are nailed to the mast, and, sink or swim, TENNESSEE WILL GO WITH WHITE!"

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

The following is an extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Paris, to a member of the House of Representatives, dated

Paris, January 21.

"I have nothing new here. The chambers have not yet acted upon the treaty, nor will they for several weeks. I have no doubt that they will pay the money, unless Congress adopt some offensive and impolitic measure, which will be offensive to the pride of the nation.

I send you a memorial of the manufacturers of Lyons, which places the question in a forcible point of view.

A mere suggestion of a suspension of commercial intercourse was enough to induce the people of France to urge upon their deputies a speedy settlement of the question.

It will be many years before France will be restored to that good feeling which was cherished for America and Americans, unhappily broken up by the language of the President. I hope Congress have done nothing to aggravate the wound inflicted."

FROM LISBON.

Charleston (S. C.) February 27.

The Bremen ship Galathea, Capt. Jautzen, which arrived in the Offing yesterday, in the very short run of 30 days from Lisbon, left that port on the 27th ult. one day after the arrival there of the Due de Leuchtenberg. She brings the intelligence, that the marriage ceremony between the Duke and Donna Maria, Queen of Portugal, had taken place, to the universal satisfaction of the country. Strong expectations were entertained that Portugal, under the government of that enlightened Prince, would gradually recover from the wounds of civil war, inflicted by the usurper, Don Miguel. Madrid dates of the middle of January, state the detection of the Ultra-Liberals, which it was thought would tend to strengthen the government of the Queen.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Friday, March 20.

The election on the subject of a **Convention,** in conformity to the act of the last session of the Legislature, will take place on **Wednesday** and **Thursday,** the **first** and **second** days of **April** next. Those who wish the Constitution to be amended will vote **"For a Convention,"** those who think it already sufficiently perfect will vote **"Against a Convention."**

An individual was taken up and committed to the jail in this place some two or three weeks since, on suspicion of being the murderer of Alexander P. Porteus, who was killed on Cox's Mountain, Ten. in November last. We have hitherto declined making mention of the fact, under the impression that a more thorough investigation would have been had. The name of the murderer was supposed to be *John Callan;* this individual calls himself *John Campbell,* is a tailor by trade, and in some respects answers to the description given of the murderer. He acknowledges that he knew Porteus, but denies being his murderer. He is still in jail here, awaiting farther developements.

In compliance with the request of our neighbor of the Greensborough Patriot, we have to-day published his prospectus for the "SOUTHERN CITIZEN." Whether he intends it is a burlesque upon the tribe of editors whose profuse promises and high professions of principle are followed by perhaps less than ordinary performances, or whether he has been so tickled by the game which has been played between him and some of his cotemporaries as to conceive himself capable of accomplishing a tithe of what he proposes, we are not prepared to say. We presume the Patriot may be considered as affording a fair specimen of the ability of its editor; from it therefore can be had a glimpse of the "Citizen;" and we leave to the readers of the Patriot to judge how large a field will be afforded in the new publication for amusement, instruction, or useful information. With regard to it we will make but one remark: a revolution surely will have been accomplished, when the editor of the Greensborough Patriot becomes the fountain of literature for the south, and the standard of "dignity and decency" for the periodical press!

CONVENTION.

The following committees have been appointed, in compliance with the resolution adopted at the meeting on the subject of a convention, held in this place last week: the appointments for the other company districts we have not yet received:

Capt. John H. Well's Company.—Empson Walker, Capt. H. McCulloch, Thomas P. Paul.

Capt. Wm. Anderson's.—Capt. Anderson Hall, Eli Murray, John W. Shaw.

Capt. P. Crafford's.—Alexander Mebane, esq., John Roney, Edward Benson.

Capt. James Mebane's.—David Mebane, esq., Thomas Lynch, esq., Samuel N. Tate, esq.

Capt. George B. Morrow's.—Capt. Robert Thompson, sen. John Jones, esq. John Thompson, of Thomas.

Capt. R. Andrew's.—Capt. Richard Blackwood, Laben Andrews, Hasten Poe.

Capt. A. Edward's.—Thomas Griffin, Elijah Pickard, John Morrow.

Capt William White's.—Doctor J. A. Craig, Major John Cheek, Joseph White.

Capt. B. Hurdle's.—Joseph Bason, John Scott, James Dickey.

Capt. Thomas Sike's.—Wm. Shaw, esq., Thomas Brewer, esq., William Thompson.

Capt. H. Parish's.—Moses Leathers, William Duke, jr., Samuel Bumpass.

Cayt. Robert Harris's.—Marcus Harris, Jonathan Moize, Francis Roberts.

The following is the resolution under which the above appointments are made:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the chairman in each captain's district, who, together with the commissioned officers of every militia company in this county shall be requested to urge upon the good people of this county the imperious necessity of turning out in all their strength at the polls on the 1st and 2d days of April next in favor of Convention.

Baltimore is beset with incendiaries to such a degree, that "at the very time that the citizens were engaged in the solemn ceremonies connected with the funerals of the four persons who were killed at the fire at the Western Hotel, a deliberate attempt was made to set fire to the City Watch House on North street." Happily it was discovered in time to be frustrated.

The bill for the suppression of bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars, has passed both branches of the Legislature of New Jersey, and become a law.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

HEART-CHEERING INFORMATION FROM FRANCE.

ELEVEN DAYS LATER.

We learn by a passenger in the Rail Road Line from New York, that the news boat of the Courier and Enquirer reached that city yesterday morning at 5 o'clock, having boarded, some miles outside of the Hook, the packet ship Rhone, Capt. Rocket, bringing French papers to February 11. The resolution of the United States Senate, with the unanimous vote thereon, had been received.

Stocks were rising, an enlarged committee had been elected by the several Bureaux of the Chamber of Deputies, and with the solitary exception of one member all were in favor of the Indemnity bill.

Exchange Books.

DIED,

In this place, on Sunday morning last, at the residence of Judge Nash, Mrs. ABIGAIL BROWN, aged 66 years.

Weekly Almanac.

MARCH	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
20 Friday,	6 1	5 59
21 Saturday,	6 0	6 0
22 Sunday,	5 59	6 1
23 Monday,	5 58	6 2
24 Tuesday,	5 56	6 4
25 Wednesday	5 55	6 5
26 Thursday,	5 54	6 6

MOON'S PHASES. H. M.

First, 7 10 54 morn
Full, 14 4 49 aft'n
Last, 21 8 8 morn
New, 28 11 24 aft'n

The Presbytery of Orange, will meet in this place, on Wednesday the 22d of April next.

GARDEN SEEDS.

THE Subscriber has for sale, *GARDEN SEEDS,* of almost every variety.

THOMAS CLANCY.

March 20. 63—3w

STRAY.

TAKEN up by Jacob Sommers, esquire, living in a north west direction of Hillsborough about 25 miles, a BAY HORSE, seven or eight years old, near sixteen hands high, crooked hind legs, a star in his face, and a snip on his nose. Entered 12th February, 1835.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, *Ranger.*

March 19. 63—

Stray Hogs.

TAKEN up by Anderson Horne, living eight or nine miles south east of Hillsborough, three BARROWS, about two years old, one black and one blue, with a white list over the shoulder, one black and white listed on the left side, and the fore leg white, are the flesh marks; the mark is a crop and a slit and an under keel in the left ear, the right ear a swallow fork. Entered 12th March, 1835.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, *Ranger.*

March 19 63—

STRAY.

TAKEN up by John R. Hopkins, living thirteen miles east of Hillsborough, one SORREL MARE, about twelve or thirteen years old, four feet eight inches high, her hind feet white, her left fore one white, a blaze in her face, and under lip white, a little saddle spot on her back. Entered March 12th, 1835.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, *Ranger.*

March 19. 63—

SOUTHERN CITIZEN.

THE subscriber proposes to publish, in the town of Greensborough, North-Carolina, a splendid, superfine imperial newspaper, bearing the above title. Thousands of dollars are annually sent to the North to purchase periodical intelligence and literature; because the wants of the people in this respect are not supplied at home.

It is the purpose of the "Citizen" to fill this vacuum. It will contain every thing of interest, in literature, politics, religion and morality, that is to be found in the northern publications or in high toned literary Journals of Europe; to which we shall add a rich fund of domestic and local information no where else to be met with.

The Southern Press stands low in public estimation. In most cases the paper is bad, the mechanical execution slovenly, and the matter erroneous in principle, false in fact, and vulgar in sentiment. We aim at nothing less than a radical and thorough reformation in these respects; and the elevation of our pericdical Press to a standard of becoming dignity and decency. The "Citizen" will contain about twice as much reading matter as any paper in the State; and will be chiefly devoted to the following subjects:

1. *Agriculture.*—It shall be our business to glean from the floating mass all such experiments and suggestions as may serve to enlighten our citizens in this practical science. Let them be inspired with *thought* and *action;* and then spread before them the broad pages of intelligence—and our Southern country, rich in resources, will bloom as the Eden of a new world, the bountiful productions of nature will crown the efforts of industry, commerce will flow at our bidding, and "cattle will leap upon a thousand hills."

2. *Internal Improvement.*—In regard to commercial facilities by water, nature seems to have frowned upon us; but she has left us rich in the means of internal communication, by rail roads and locomotives. Art is fully competent to overcome the deficiencies of nature in this respect. We shall strip the subject of all the false trappings that have been hung around it, for sinister purposes, and lay it before the people as a plain matter-of-fact business. Instead of chasing butter-flies, we shall give practical results.

3. *Education.*—The maxim in all despotic governments is, "The more ignorance the more peace." But with us, intelligence and virtue are the very pillars on which our institutions are based. In fact, our Government, so far as it is a government of laws, is but the legitimate action of the popular will; and to enable this will to operate for the universal good of mankind, it should be *enlightened.*

4. *General Politics.*—In regard to the constitutional powers of the General Government, we are neither a strict constructionist nor a latitudinarian. It is true that there are constructive powers to be exercised under the Constitution; but death and desolation to that policy which would add any thing to it, or take aught from it by *construction.* As soon would we pluck the sun from heaven, as to touch that model of human wisdom with a rude or unskilful hand. If it is defective, let it be amended; but never let it be violated. We believe further, that the clearly ascertained will of the people should be a rule of conduct for all public officers, where that conduct is not checked and regulated by written Constitutions. All public servants, "knowing the will of their master"—the public—"and doing it not," shall be "beaten with many stripes!"

5. *Law.*—As every man in the community should make himself familiar with those rules of civil conduct by which his actions are to be regulated, we shall appropriate a department of our paper to the discussion of such legal subjects as may be of general interest. Under this head we shall arrange all such legal decisions, acts of Congress and statutes of the State Legislatures, as may be of service to *all* our citizens in the ordinary transactions of life.

6. *Literature.*—Here is an immense field open before us, in which our readers shall ramble unconfined. We shall exchange for the richest gems of literature, wit and sentiment, both in Europe and America; and with the assistance of a few literary correspondents of the first order, we intend to place the "Citizen" above any other family newspaper in the United States. It has become popular to speak of our journey through this world, as strewed with thorns, and overshadowed with gloom; but we intend to roll away the slander, and make it manifest to all our patrons that most of their troubles are nonsubstantial and visionary. Flowers may be plucked even from the thorns which beset our path.

7. *News.*—The world is at this time in awful commotion. Tyrants look upon the march of liberty and tremble. The accumulated gloom of centuries is rapidly retreating before the stately steppings of truth. Millions of people who once licked the dust from the feet of their sovereigns, are now trampling crowns under their feet—and thrones are tottering to prostration! It will be wisdom in us to profit by the experience of others. We shall have the earliest access to means of information, from each State in the Union, and from every kingdom and country in the world. And all the intelligence, both legislative, judicial, moral, religious, political and miscellaneous, that may serve to guide our footsteps, as a people, in the ways of prosperity and peace, shall be carefully collected, condensed and spread before our readers. In short, nothing shall pass unnoticed, that may serve to inform the mind, improve the manners, or mend the heart.

Variety.—The above subjects will be suitably interspersed with biographical sketches, humorous anecdotes, interesting tales, poetical selections, &c. We would also set apart a separate *head* in our paper for the ladies, but they would insist on having a *tongue* in it, and to this we would by no means consent, as such an *appendage* would render our paper entirely useless, so far as *news* is concerned! They shall, however, receive that attention to which the proud station they occupy in society so justly entitle them. We shall give them all the praise their pre-eminent virtues demand; but with due deference to their charms, we shall blame where we *must!*

These are perilous times; and a responsibility, awful as the the tomb and extensive as eternity, hangs over every man who shall take upon himself the management of a newspaper; because *public opinion* is measurably formed from the tone of the press—the *action* of the people depends upon *opinions previously formed,* and upon their *action* is suspended the *destinies of the Republic.* An abiding reverence for the constitutional laws of the land, should be continually cherished and deeply inculcated, because upon their *acknowledged supremacy* depend the happiness of man, the peace of society, the security of our institutions, the prosperity of our flourishing Union, and the durability of our happy form of government.

But aside from this secret, silent and irresistible power, before our hands shall be tied, they shall be severed from our body and thrown to the dogs in the street; before our mind shall submit to shackles of any description, it shall be given up to despair, and frozen to barrenness more gloomy than the deserts of Africa; before our soul shall be conquered by the "hope of reward," or the "fear of punishment," it shall be redeemed from the shackles of mortality," and sent to receive its doom in the courts of eternity!

Before we relinquish our right to think, speak, print and publish our own *deliberate opinions* in relation to *public men* and *public measures,* we will *renounce existence itself.* Take away our rights as a *free man,* and *life has no charms for us!* We shall deal plainly with the people, not caring who may be affected by our course. We rather bask for *one hour* in the approving smiles of an *intelligent* and *undeceived* people, than to spend a *whole eternity,* amidst the *damning grins* of a *motley crew* of office-hunters, despots, demagogues, tyrants, fools and hypocrites.

We shall watch with a lynx-eyed vigilance the conduct of men in power: and in every case of political transgression, we shall apply the rod without distinction or mercy. Our pen will be dipped in *rose water* or *gall* as occasion may seem to require. *Private* friendship shall not protect public men from the severest scrutiny: nor shall personal dislike turn away our support from a political benefactor to the country. In short: The "Citizen" shall be what it *ought to be* and just what every *good and great man wants to be!*

TERMS.

The "Southern Citizen" will be published once a week, on a large imperial sheet, with a new press and new type: The first number to issue as soon as two thousand subscribers are obtained.

The price will be, three dollars and fifty cents per annum, payable at the date of the first number; with an additional fifty cents for every three months payment which shall thereafter be delayed.

No subscriber will be received for a shorter period than twelve months; and a failure to order a discontinuance within the year, will subject the subscriber to payment for the whole of the succeeding year.

No paper will be sent beyond the limits of the state, without the subscription money in advance. The difficulty of collecting small sums at a distance, renders an adherance to this rule absolutely indispensable.

No subscriber can be released from the subscription price of the paper; even though he should refuse to receive it from the office; until all arrearages are paid, and a discontinuance expressly ordered.

Advertisements, not exceeding twelve lines, will be neatly inserted three times for one dollar; and twenty-five cents for each continuance. Those of greater length in the same proportion.

All letters and communications to the Editor must be post paid, or they will not be taken from the office. Let those who enclose money, or write on important business, bear this in mind.

WILLAM SWAIM.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

GENTILITY, WHAT IS IT.

Similitude of condition or state depends very little on similarity of external condition or circumstance, and they who refuse to seek sympathy out of a circle so drawn, and take note of no distinctions but such as accident arbitrarily forms, are the vilest of slaves or the wildest of errorists. A *gentleman* is one whose spirit is imbued with, and whose life is characterized by humanity and kindness toward all who wear the human form. This contradistinguishes him from the rude, sour, selfish, dogmatic and furious fool who indiscriminately rends and tears to pieces all that differs from himself. An ancient has described him by a line—"*nil me humanum alienum puto*"—"I think nothing foreign to myself which is human." He is yet more perfectly described in this passage of scripture—"Diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord"—for the service of the Lord implies freedom from error and vice. Here is our fair correspondent's notion of a Lady:

THE LADY.

Lady—from two Saxon words, *leaf* signifying a loaf, and *dien*, a day.

This title originated in the ancient custom among charitable females of noble birth, dispensing loaves of bread at their castle gates every morning, to the poor of their neighborhood. *The Trojan.*

Whither the maiden's raven hair
Are braided gems and jewels rare,
And round her stately neck of snow
The diamond and the ruby glow.

And queenly robes her form enfold,
Studded with clasps of burnish'd gold,
While beauty like a diadem,
Lends brilliancy to pearl and gem.

There, at the father's castle gate,
Where beggar'd age and childhood wait,
Each morn that beauteous maiden stands,
Dispensing bread with liberal hands.

Is it because her face is fair,
Her jewell'd robes of texture rare;
Or that she dwells in lordly hall,
That they the maid a LADY call?

O no, for *these* she may not claim
The honor of that envied name;
'Tis given to those, and those alone,
Who for their deeds of love are known.

The maiden who, midst pomp and state,
Still meets the wanderers at the gate
With melting heart and generous hand,
They call the LADY of the land.

From the New York Mirror.

THE EARL AND THE LOWLY LADY.

The sad but stately procession had passed into the church, and even the aisles of the venerable building were thronged with persons. One might have thought, who looked upon the coronet, glittering on the cushion of crimson velvet, and all the other insignia of high rank, that curiosity alone had drawn together such a crowd; but a deeper interest was marked on every countenance; and the firm voice of the minister had faltered more than once, as he read the solemn service. Yet the coffin was that of a child, a little tender infant, who had died in its first unconscious helplesness. Every one thought of the father, standing up among them, and looking so desolate in his grief. More than one fond mother wept, and drew her red cloak closely round the infant on her bosom, as she gazed round upon the mournful pomp, and the little coffin, and the young nobleman—childless, and worse than widowed—O yes! worse than widowed! as he stood there, and followed with his eyes, the movement of the men then placing the coffin of his child in the shadowy darkness of the open vault below him. That church was a place of agonizing recollection to the young earl of Derby. Often had he entered it a happy husband; and as he walked slowly down the aisle to his carriage, he could not help recalling the day when his beautiful and modest bride had clung, in trembling bashfulness to his arm, when he had there for the first time called her his wife. "I am sick of all this idle pomp!" he said to himself as he entered the wide hall of his own magnificent residence, attended by his train of servants, and met by the obsequious bows of the men who had conducted the funeral; I am sick of all this mockery! I will bear it no longer. Would that I were a poor, hard-working peasant, with some honest hearts to care for me, and love me. I am heartily tired of your great people!"

* * * *

Not many weeks after the funeral of the heir of the noble house of Derby, a solitary wayfaring man stopped at the turning of a little footpath, which led down the sloping side of the hill overlooking the village of H——. He had been leisurely wandering on since the early hours of the morning, and had not yet found the place where he would rest for the night. "Here, at least, is a happy scene," he said as he looked down upon the little village at the foot of the hill. About fifty or sixty persons were scattered, in careless groups, about the pleasant green. Some of them were dancing beneath a venerable grove of elms, others were crowding round the only booth which had been raised in the rustic fair. "At least I may witness their enjoyment, though I cannot share it," he said; and, in a few moments, he was standing beneath the old trees on the green.

But, although he was not recognized as the earl of Derby, and disgusted by the attentions paid to his rank and station, he found the familiarity of vulgar minds and low manners, not quite so agreeable as he had perhaps expected. Quietly he turned away from the noisy scene. He passed over the old bridge, which crosses the clear and shallow stream, and turned down a lane, the banks of which were overgrown with wild flowers, and straggling bushes of birch, sufficietly high and thick to meet overhead, and form a perfect bower of grateful shade. A poor woman was returning home through the lane with her children, her infant sleeping soundly on her bosom, and a curly headed urchin distending his cheeks with puffing at a little painted trumpet, the horrid grating of which had all the charm of novelty and noise to him. The young mother looked so hot and tired, and withal so good humored, that the earl could not resist asking her if she could direct him to a lodging. "Not in that merry village we have just left," he said, "for I am unwell and tired."

The woman pointed to a little path, not very far from the spot where she stood, which turned suddenly out of the lane into a wood, overhanging the river; and directed him to follow it through a large cornfield, and up a very steep, sandy lane, and then, for about half a mile over—but such directions are tiresome enough when one is obliged to listen to them to learn one's own way; here they would be even more so. Besides, I am not sure the earl attended to the poor woman, for he lost his way. He walked on, wrapped in his own melancholy thoughts, but soothed, in every sense, by the cool fresh air, the gargling of the river, and all those distant sounds, which, in the quiet fields on a fair calm evening, fall so sweetly indistinct upon the ear. But the sun had set before the wanderer awoke to the recollection of the purpose before him. He looked around him; he saw green and sloping hills, many stately trees, and the same calm river flowing gently below, but no house. At last, where the leafy shade was deepest, he discovered a pile of old, quaintly shaped chimneys, opposed against the glowing sky. He had not proceeded far in the direction of the farm house, which now plainly appeared among the trees, when a light step seemed to approach him, and then stop suddenly; and he heard the sound of unrestrained weeping. A hazel copse separated him from the meadow whence the sound proceeded; but on peeping through a little opening, he saw that a young girl was sitting on the bank of the meadow on the other side. For a little while she continued weeping—only for a little while—then clasping her hands together, she raised her head and her whole heart seemed to look up to heaven in her meek and steadfast gaze.

Still she sat there, almost without stirring, except that, once or twice, she looked down upon the green grass, and her hand dropped half forgetfully and half playfully among the flowers that grew in wild luxuriance beside her, as if she was pleased with but scarcely knew she noticed them. Just then the rich song of the nightingale burst upon the stillness of the evening, and stole away her ear; and though her thoughts seemed yet to linger on about the subject which had made her weep, she listened till at last she smiled; and so, minute after minute passed away, and gradually she forgot all her trouble; and the only expression of her fair face was innocent gladness.

* * * *

Let no one suppose that, in this fair country girl, we have met with any maiden of gentle birth, brought down to a low estate by the hard uses of adversity; nor any wonder of her native village, gifted with talents of the highest order. Oh, no! Lucy was none of these. What was she? a fair and happy maiden of low birth; if to be born of poor and honest parents be low birth; of no accomplishments of education beyond reading and—(let me remember,) yes, she could write. She read well, for her voice was full of natural melody; and practice, and genuine feeling, and above all piety had made her very perfect.

Lucy's features were not beautiful, but their modest innocent expression was better than mere beauty. Her hands were not the whitest in the world, though delicately, nay, exquisitely shaped: their little palms might have been softer; but, if it might be said of her, as of the fair and happy milk-maid, "she makes her hand hard with labor," it might have been well added, "and her heart soft with pity;" for they who knew her, say she was the kindest creature that ever lived; and speak of a gentle and winning courteousness of manner, that gave a charm to every look and every word she uttered. But although she was one of nature's own sweet gentlewomen, and unaffectedly modest and pious, she was only a poor uneducated country girl. There was one, however, who soon began to find new hope,—new life, I might almost say, in the society of Lucy; one who, in spite of all the pride or aristocracy of his habits, and his prejudices, began to feel it a privilege to be addressed as a familiar friend by the pure-minded maiden; who felt, in his inmost heart, her modest, cheerful piety; and paid her, from his heart, the homage of respect and love that was the sweeter from being half made up of gratitude.

He could not help smiling, when he made proposals in due form to the relations of his sweet Lucy; for they did not choose to have their child thrown away upon one who, for what they knew to the contrary, might be little better than a beggar, or a sort of (they did not quite say the word) 'vagabond.' They doubted, and questioned, and wavered, and questioned him again, till the earl began to feel uncomfortable, and to stammer and blush; and thus, in fact, to make them really suspicious: for he had quite forgotten to provide against this most probable issue of his suit to them.

"You see," said an old uncle at last, who was the head of the family and the best spokesman. "you may be a very good sort of a young man, and I have nothing to say against you; but you are, or at least have been, till now, when you're plucking up a bit, a poor, sickly, idle body; and suppose you fall ill, or take to no kind of employ, and have nothing coming in of your own—why Lucy's fifty pounds, and the hundred that I shall leave her when, please Heaven, I die, will go but a very little way. I tell you what," he said, "brother and sister, (turning to Lucy's parents and looking very wise), don't be in a hurry to give your consent; Lucy, though I say it, is as good a girl as any in the land, and fit for a lord—yes, I say it again, (though you seem to smile, young man,) fit for any lord in the land."

Lucy had been very busily plucking the withered leaves from a geranium, which her lover had given her; but now she turned round, pale and trembling, for she feared the effect of her uncle's harangue upon her father, who was apt to be as positive as his brother. She trembled, and her heart throbbed with agitation, for she cared not if he whom she loved were pennyless; but she felt that without the consent of her parents, (servants of God and kind parents as they both were,) she could not marry him. She turned, as gentle loving daughters will on all such occasions, to her own tender mother, and she had not to speak; her mother could read her looks, and she could not resist the tears which rose so suddenly into the soft eyes of her duteous child. Mothers, or wives I meant to say, have a winning way of their own—particularly mild submissive wives, such as Lucy's mother; and what with her own influence as a wife, and her own woman's wit, or (in truer words) calm good sense, it was soon agreed that Lucy should marry her love on this condition—that the answer to a certain letter, to be written by him, for a character, &c. proved satisfactory.

In due time, to the very day, a letter arrived directed to Lucy's father. With this letter the father and uncle were quite satisfied; and now Lucy, who had been at times unusually silent, recovered herself and went about the house singing (so her mother thought) like a nightingale. Thomas Clifford, for so he called himself, was married to his Lucy, and all the fair and modest girls of the neighborhood were waiting round the church door to fling basketsfull of flowers in the little path as Clifford led his bride to their own cottage.

He heard the blessing of many poor, aged creatures, who lingered about in the sunshine of the churchyard, upon his humble, yet lovely bride. Every one who met them on that happy morning, smiled upon them and blessed them.

"High rank and heaps of gold could not buy such blessings as this!" he said to himself; "but my sweet and pious Lucy has won the love of every heart. These people, too, have known her from her childhood!"

* * * *

"That is a grand place, indeed," said Lucy, as towards the close of their second day's journey they approached an ancient and almost princely edifice; "but does our road lie through the park!"

"Not exactly through the park," he replied, "but I thought my Lucy might like to see these fine grounds and the house and gardens. I have known the gardener and housekeeper for years, and I am sure we shall find them very civil and willing to show us any little attention in their power, and we have time enough though the sun is getting low, for we are just at home."

Lucy was delighted. She had never seen a nobleman's house before, she said.

"Well, all those large rooms, and the pictures, and all the fine furniture are very grand," said Lucy, "but my eyes ache with looking at them; I like this garden a great deal better. What a beautiful one it is. But may we sit down in this arbor of honey-suckle so near the house?"

Lucy sat in silence for some little time, gazing round her at the venerable house and the trees and gardens; at length she said, "I wonder if the lord of this grand place is happy? Is the earl of Derby a good man, dear husband? Is he kind and free-spoken to the poor? Is he a married man?" she added, looking with a smile of peculiar sweetness in her husband's face.

"How many questions you have given me to answer, Lucy! Let me consider! Yes, he is a married man: he married, not many months ago, a country girl, such another as yourself, dear Lucy."

"Poor thing!" said Lucy, and she sighed from her very heart.

"Why do you sigh, my own wife!" he demanded. "Do you envy that poor country maiden?"

"Do I envy her?" she replied in a voice of tender reproach; "what a strange question! Do I envy any one?" and as she said this she drew more closely round her the arm which encircled her slender waist; "would I exchange my husband with any one?" she added, looking up tenderly and lovingly into his face; "I sighed in pity for the poor young lady, (for a lady she is now,) such a change is enough to turn her head."

"Would it turn yours, Lucy?" he said.

"Perhaps it might!" she replied in the simplest and most natural manner. "But is she really happy? Does she love him for himself alone?"

"My sweet Lucy," he began, and as he spoke his wife thought he had never seemed so tenderly respectful toward her: "My sweet Lucy, you alone can answer these last questions. You smile; I see you look amazed upon me; but I repeat it, you alone!"

"But first," said Lucy, very artlessly, "I must be lady here; you must make me countess of Derby."

She had scarcely said this, when from one of the castle turrets a bell began to toll. Clifford rose up instantly, and without saying a word led his wife to the castle. They entered the chapel there, in which the servants and the tenants had all assembled, and the chaplain was preparing to commence the evening service: then, leading the wondering Lucy into the midst of them, he presented her to them as their future mistress, the countess of Derby, his wife. Lucy did not speak; she could scarcely stand; the color forsook her face, and she looked as one about to faint. She stared first at her husband, and then at the domestics around her, and at last began to comprehend every thing. Eagerly she seized her husband's hand, which she had dropped in her surprise, now affectionately extended to her; then, with an effort that was very visible, but which gave new interest to her in the eyes of all present, she regained somewhat of her natural and modest self-possession; and, raising her innocent face, she courtesied to the ground, and met the respectful greeting of those around her with smiles, which perhaps spoke more at once to the heart than the best wisdom of words. The earl of Derby led his wife to his own seat and placed her beside him.

Lucy knelt down upon a cushion of embroidered velvet, with the sculptured escutcheons and stately banners of the house of Derby above her: but perhaps of all the high-born dames of that ancient family, none ever knelt there with a purer heart or with a humbler spirit, than that LOWLY LADY.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

Why are the French the most polite people on the planet? Because they have so many looking-glasses. A sight of himself always puts a man on his best behaviour. Where is the philosopher who never looked his door and mounted his chair to see how his new coat sat on his back? Where is the man that looking in the glass, did not smooth his face and soften his manners to suit? No one can enter a shop or pass the streets of Paris without seeing himself multiplied a hundred fold. I dined this day in a room but fifteen feet square in fact, but in appearance interminable. It was lined with looking glasses; I saw myself reflected down an endless vista. Did I not feel my personal dignity increased by these multiplications? Truly I did. Where will you find a correspondent that will make such confessions? I remember me of reading a book not without interest, written by an actor—I have read many such—I think it was Fennel. Be it Fennel, or Tansey, or Wormwood, he was in Paris at the first French revolution, as I hope to be in it at the third. He was at Versailles, when a few brigands entered to murder their sovereigns—they had got near to their quarry, when they came to a hall lined with mirrors—they were startled at the reflection—they retired in dismay, for they beheld a regiment of monsters. *Boston Cour.*

FATAL MARRIAGE.

A young lady of Nevers, universally admired and beloved, was married to a person who had been established in the town for some months only, but had made himself generally respected. The wedding day had passed in uninterrupted felicity, and the happy pair retired to the nuptial chamber, leaving the guests still enjoying the festivities of the occasion, when their gaiety was suddenly checked by a dreadful scream from the bride. The chamber was opened, and she was found in a fainting fit, grasping in her hand a fragment of the shirt of her husband, torn from the shoulder on which was displayed the brand which proved him to have been a convicted felon. It is said the senses of the unhappy girl appear to have fled for ever. A question has arisen whether Art. 232 of the Civil Code, which declares that the condemnation of either of a wedded pair to an infamous punishment shall be a sufficient cause for a divorce, is applicable to this extraordinary case. The parents of the young lady have, it is said, applied to M. Philip Dupin and M. Syrot, two eminent counsel of the Paris bar, for their opinions.

I envy no quality of the mind or intellect in others—genius, power, wit, or fancy; but if I could choose what would be the most delightful to me, and I believe most useful, I should prefer firm religious belief to any other blessing: it makes life a discipline of goodness; creates new hopes when all other hopes vanish; and throws over the decay—the destruction of existence—the most gorgeous of all *lights;* awakens life even in death, and from corruption and decay calls up beauty and divinity, making fortune and sorrow the means of ascent to paradise.

Asking Favors.—Many persons boast an independence in which I cannot sympathize. They pique themselves upon never asking a favor of any one. If it be the token of no worse characteristic, this habit is the sign of an unreflecting mind. Why, they are perpetually receiving favors, not only from Providence, but from their fellow creatures, without whose kindness they could scarcely exist.

The Rev. W. Bowles, whose literary controversy with Lord Byron is well remembered, has not thought it beneath him to devote a portion of his poetical talents to the understanding of children. The following is from a little book of moral and religious verses he has devoted to them:

STAR-LIGHT FROST.

The stars are shining over head,
In the clear frosty night,
So will they shine when we are dead,
As countless and as bright.

For brief the time, and small the space,
That e'en the proudest have,
Ere they conclude their various race,
In silence and the grave.

Truly original.—A few days since a lady stepped into a shoe store, and asked for her bill—which being presented, a pair of *boy's shoes* was charged, which she did not understand. "*Those were worn out by my boy*, in going for your bill, ma'am." "Please give credit," said the lady, "for a pair of *girl's shoes* worn out in running after them." "'Tis done, ma'am," was the reply; and thus a long *running* account was settled.

Pittsburgh Statesman.

Ah, the future! the dreaming, the deceiving future, which promises every thing, and performs nothing—what would the present be without it?

A Journeyman Shoemaker, wanted immediately.

CONSTANT employment, and good wages will be given, if immediate application be made to the subscriber.

A LAD of industrious and steady habits, about 15 or 16 years of age, will be taken as an apprentice to the Boot and Shoemaking Business, on application to

C. L. COOLEY.

March 12. 62—3tp

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of Henry B. Robeson, dec'd. hereby requests all persons indebted to the estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, are requested to present the same within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery

JAMES A. CRAIG, *Adm'r.*

March 10. 62—3t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber as Executor, of the last will and testament of Richard Christmas, deceased, hereby notifies those having claims against the state to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law; and those indebted thereto, are requested to make an immediate settlement.

JAMES A. CRAIG, *Ex'r.*

March 9. 62—

LOST,

ON the 26th of February last, a Pocket Book, containing the following notes, viz. one on Tapley Horne for three dollars and eighty-five cents, dated in October 1832; one on Andrew Murdock for one dollar seventy-seven cents, about the same date; one on Chas. Jordan for eighteen dollars seventy-five cents, dated in September, 1834; two notes on Jehu Bird for fifty dollars each, one dated August 14, and the other October 1, 1832; and one due bill from Thos. Lynch, esq. for 62½ cents. All persons are therefore hereby forewarned from trading for any of the same, or making payment to any other person than the subscriber.

JAMES BIRD.

March 12. 62—3w

NOTICE.

LOST or mislaid, two notes of hand, one on Caleb Linsey, principal, and Saurin Stanford, security, for ninety-five dollars, dated August 1833, payable one day after date; and one on Caleb Linsey, principal, and Hyder Linsey, security, for forty-three dollars 78 cents, subject to credits for $5 72 cents, dated August 1833, payable one day after date. This is to caution all persons not to trade for said notes; and also to warn said Caleb Linsey, Saurin Stanford, and Hyder Linsey, not to pay said notes to any person but myself, as the right has not been transferred to any other person.

JOHN H. PICKARD.

March 5. 62—3w

JOB-PRINTING,

Executed at this Office with neatness and accuracy.

BLANKS for sale at this Office